

No. 21—HEROES OF HISTORY.

(Written for the Desert News by Albert Payson Terhune.)

EDWARD I—The King Who Believed in "Expansion."

EDWARD I of England, great king and greater warrior, just man and tricker politician, was a grandson of the King John who was forced by the barons to sign the Magna Charta giving fair play to the plain people. Edward, from boyhood to death, was a fighting man, one of the greatest soldiers England ever knew.

When John died he was succeeded by his son, Henry III, a weak, inefficient ruler, who reigned nearly half a century. The people's rights, which Stephen Langton had so bravely defended, now found a champion in Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, who made and enforced a law that the Great Council (later known as parliament) should contain two representatives from each town to look after the rights of tradesfolk and other citizens. Henry III, who could see no particular advantage to himself in such a plan, oppressed the people, and Simon, at the head of the barons, made war on him. Henry and his eldest son, Prince Edward, were imprisoned, and Simon was for a year or so the real ruler of England. Then Prince Edward escaped, raised an army and attacked Simon, killing him in battle and winning back the throne for his father. Though Henry lived seven years longer, Edward from now on took control of the kingdom. He was crowned in 1274, and at once made his presence and ideas felt from one end of the country to the other.

Edward's chief aim in life was to unite England, Wales and Scotland into one kingdom under his own rule. He first attacked Wales, a wild, warlike principality, governed by a chief named Llewellyn and populated by the descendants of the ancient Britons. Edward beat the Welsh in battle, killing Llewellyn. Then he set about consolidating the conquered land. In place of the prince he had lost he promised them a new prince—not a hated Englishman, but one who should have been born in Wales and speak no word of English. The Welsh were partly satisfied by this pledge. But a few months later Edward, calling them together to do homage to this mysterious prince, presented to them his infant son (afterward Edward II), who had just been born in Wales, and who, being but a few days old, spoke no English or any other language. Thus, Edward claimed, he had kept his pledge. From that time to the present day the king of England's eldest son is always known as "Prince of Wales."

Edward's next and greatest move was against Scotland. This country had once, for a time, been subject to England, but Richard Lionheart (Edward's great-uncle) had freed it from allegiance in return for a sum of money for the crusades. Since then Scotland had been an independent nation. But now, its rightful king dying, there were several claimants for the throne. Edward was called in to settle the dispute. This was just the chance for which Edward had been longing. He decided in favor of one of the claimants, Balliol by name, on the understanding that Balliol should acknowledge him as overlord. Balliol wasted little time in breaking this pledge and forming an alliance with France. Edward invaded Scotland, defeated Balliol's army (in 1296) captured Balliol himself and sent him to London, a prisoner.

For the moment Scotland was at England's mercy. Her nobles were cowed or bribed into submission, and Edward's dream of expansion was realized. He ruled a united kingdom. That the unity was enforced by fire and sword did not seem to trouble the conqueror to any great degree. But the union was short-lived. William Wallace, a gallant Scot whose wife had been murdered by one of Edward's officials, raised an army of peasants and, without the aid of the powerful Scot nobles, rebelled against England. Wallace swept the English off much of their hardy captured Scottish soil, defeated them in open battle and recaptured many of the castles, towns and other strongholds Edward had taken. This was a triumph for democracy. Heretofore it had been thought war could not be waged without the help of the nobles. Also it had been declared that mere peasants could never hold their own against armed knights. William Wallace, true patriot and champion of liberty, disproved these fallacies and taught the world the real fighting strength of the plain people. But at last Edward advanced with a mighty force against him. Wallace's adherents deserted. Wallace had no money for raising or arming more men. Edward crushed his band of brave followers, captured Wallace and after a mock trial, put him to death.

Then, having again subdued Scotland, the English king treated the conquered nation on the whole very mercifully and governed it judiciously. For, in spite of the cruel times in which he lived, Edward was a just and wise ruler. However, scarce had the English settled down from the war when Robert Bruce, a friend of Wallace, in whose veins ran the royal blood of old Scotch kings, cast away England's yoke and declared himself free. After varying fortunes he made such headway that in 1307 King Edward again marched north to put down this latest revolt. But Edward was worn down by a life of warfare. He was nearly 70 and his splendid physique had been overtaxed. On the way northward he sickened and died. Knowing how his presence inspired his troops, Edward commanded on his deathbed that his body be carried at the head of the English army until the Scots should be utterly defeated. But his son, Edward II, disobeyed the command. The war waged on until, in 1314, Bruce at the field of Bannockburn, won a final victory that freed Scotland definitely from English tyranny.

Had Edward I lived longer, or had his son, Edward II, been less lazy, feeble and incompetent, history might have been vastly different. Posterity has been wont to look on Edward I as a tyrant and ruffian. He was really a great and in many respects a good king. He was a fierce, merciless foe, but a true friend; an upholder of the people's rights, and a wise, gentle ruler of the lands he had annexed by conquest.

MAID OF ORLEANS CONQUERS CENTURIES AFTER DEATH

traditions. The congregation of rites acts as court, a reporting judge, called the pontifex, is appointed from the cardinals of the congregation to defend the proposed saint and urge pleas for beatification, while an attorney general, officially known as the promoter of the faith, must pick flaws in any fact which might possibly be turned against the person in question. That is, his title is promoter of the faith, since he is there to safeguard the church against an error in sanctifying some one unworthy of the supreme honor, but public opinion has nicknamed him the devil's advocate, on the principle that, since he combats God's servant, he must be defending the devil's interests. Joan's cause having been introduced officially and it having been proved that she did not allow herself to be worshipped during life, and that no impious rumors had been raised to her by popular enthusiasm since her death—conditions essential in virtue of Urban's decree—she was proclaimed venerable, and three successive steps remained on the road to beatification: the process on the report of divinity, the process on the heroism of virtues, and the process on the miracles.

THE DECREE IS READ.
The first, or the reputation sanctity, was established by the facts already submitted, but examined in greater detail 10 years after the introduction of the cause. The delicate and more important was the second, the process of the heroism of virtues. Not only had it to be proved that Joan preached Christian virtues, but that she was a heroic figure, and that no isolated fact of her life was of a nature to impugn her heroism. This decree of heroism was heard on her anniversary, January 6, 1904. Then followed the third and last process, that of the miracles. At least two miracles were required to prove that God allowed the venerable to intervene as a saint. When cases are concerned the evidence of physicians is required, and all cases which might be explained by nervous phenomena or which are of a transitory nature are excluded rigorously. When the decree of Joan's

It's 56 Years

since we first began to tell of the merit of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and its ever-increasing popularity proves conclusively that it has been a success and that it has been the means of benefiting thousands of sickly persons. It has done so much good that it has become known as the great American home remedy. You'll find it worthy of your confidence after giving it a fair trial, especially when the appetite is poor, tongue coated, bowels constipated and in cases of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Headache, Neuritis and Malaria. Be sure to get Hostetter's. The Price Stamp is over the neck of bottle.

miracles was read on December 13, 1905, three miracles were accepted as established by the evidence of physicians and reliable witnesses. In 1900 Sister Theresa of St. Augustine, at the Orleans convent, dying of cancer of the stomach, was cured instantaneously by an invocation to Joan of Arc; in 1895, at Faverolles, a man, Julie Gauthier, suffering from tubercular ulcers of the legs, which had been considered incurable for 19 years, was cured by a prayer addressed to Joan. In 1891, at Bourges, Sister Jeanne Marie Sagnier of the congregation of the Holy Family was cured of cancer of the breast on the fifth day of a novena to Joan.

READ BEFORE THE POPE.
The third decree being promulgated, there remained only the de tuto decree, a question of pure form giving a decision on the assembled facts. For this ceremony, on January 24, 1909, Mgr. Paniel, the secretary of rites, read in the presence of the pope, of Cardinal Ferras, pontifical legate, the cause of Archbishop Ireland of St. Paul and other high ecclesiastics assembled in the hall of the consistory at the Vatican, the decree solemnly declaring that Joan was really inspired by God, that through her God had triumphed over the enemies of her country; that she showed supernatural prudence in all circumstances; that she received knowledge of arms by divine inspiration, and that she can now usefully invoke God's aid for her country and for the faith.

The ceremony of beatification of April 18, which will be the solemn sanction by the pope of everything already done, will consist essentially in the reading of a pontifical brief declaring Joan blessed. First, Joan's postulator, Bishop Touchet of Orleans, will say a solemn high mass at St. Peter's in the presence of 40,000 people filling the basilica, splendidly decorated for the occasion. The pope, who cannot say masses for beatifications, but only for canonizations, will remain in his apartments until this mass has been said, and will then come through the secret passage leading from the Vatican to St. Peter's, stopping at his confessional venerating the image of Joan. Then he will proceed in solemn pontifical procession to the basilica, wearing his tiara and clad in his cope, seated in his sedia, preceded by garden nobles and officials, and followed by 25 cardinals and 150 bishops in the cortège. Then in his presence, the decree promulgating the beatification of Joan will be read.

One of the most interesting ceremonies usually connected with beatifications, that of the recognition of the body, must perforce be omitted in this case, since not even a relic remains of poor little Joan, whose ashes were cast into the Seine by order of Winchester, together with her heart, which, buried in its blood, is said to have miraculously resisted the action of the flames.

CANONIZATION ASSURED.
In modern times beatification has come to be a step toward assured canonization since the first honor of beatification is not conferred until positive proof has been gathered that the venerable is worthy of the final and complete consecration as a saint. With Joan this is even more sure than of

any other, for not only has her character come spotless out of the crucible of merciless examination, but she is furthermore a martyr. This tardy atonement will, in a way, be given for the cruelty of her premature end, dying in agony at the stake when all she asked was to resume her distaff in her humble village, far from battles which she frankly said she feared, and from the ravels, which she forever shunned. Until now, the only consolation which her admirers could find in her tragically closed life was the consideration that she would have lost nine-tenths of her glamour if she had lingered on to a gray-haired old age in an obscure cottage, instead of perishing young, charming and gifted and proclaimed a saint by some of those who had deliberately driven her to the stake and who moaned over her ashes: "Surely we shall be damned for this!" Rarely has cause been as clear, and at the very first stage in 1894, Leo XIII, exclaimed significantly upon reading the process of the postulator: "Joan is ours!"

And so the few years which must elapse according to usage before the canonization is proclaimed have no apprehensions in the minds of Joan's defenders, sure as to the ultimate fate of their heroine as being "Pure as the angels, strong as the lion in trials and in battle; simple as a child

and always devoted to the service of God."

WARRINGTON DAWSON.

Foley's Honey and Tar is a safeguard against serious results from spring colds, which inflame the lungs and develop into pneumonia. Avoid counterfeits by insisting upon having the genuine Foley's Honey and Tar, which contains no harmful drugs. F. J. Hill Drug Co. (the never substitutes), Salt Lake City.

GERMAN PEOPLE AROUSED AT KAISER'S EXTRAVAGANCE

heavy grandeur belonging to a castle of such proportions. The chief attributes of chivalry are illustrated in the modern fortress, and the medieval armor and standards of battle are in keeping with the general atmosphere of the place. The tower offers a famous view of the winding river, with the two Lahnsteins on wooded hills opposite, the castle of Lahnbeck a little farther off, and the towers of the city of Coblenz in the distance. William II has frequently visited Stuenfels with his family, making prolonged sojourns there, and it was always con-

sidered a favorite stopping place of the empress, who spent many weeks in the spring and autumn seasons within the historic walls.

The people of this picturesque district are deeply wounded that a gift made by their forefathers to their ruler, patriotism, should be so lightly thought of by the present sovereign. Should Stuenfels no longer be accessible to tourists, the people of Capellen would be deprived of their only source of income. The little town is composed of a single row of houses, most of which sit on land between the creek on which the castle stands and the Rhine.

Schloss Erdmannsdorf, with its sloping lawns and English park in the Silesian mountains, was acquired by the crown during the reign of Frederick William IV, who spent a great part of his rule at this delightful country seat. For many years Emperor Frederick was the only royal visitor until Prince Henry, his younger son, and brother of the present Kaiser, who married Princess Irene of Hessen, chose Erdmannsdorf for his honeymoon.

ANNA McALL.

THE PERSEVERING GUESSER.

"It is amazing what perseverance will achieve," said an Englishman. "Even misdirected perseverance has

achieved marvels. There is the case of Robson, the great Nottingham cricketer, who during his Australian tour was determined one scorching afternoon that his side shouldn't do the hard work of fielding. Well, when the Australian captain soon the coin Robson shouted, "Woman!" Then, seeing that heads lay uppermost, instead of acknowledging defeat Robson said, with perseverance and nobility:

"But—er—thought," said the puzzled Australian—"you see, I don't quite know the English meaning of 'woman.'"

"Then," said Robson gallantly, "We'll toss again."

The Australian made a second toss. Robson called heads, and tails came up. The ordinary man would at this point have surrendered in despair, but not so Robson.

"Honors are now easy," said he with pleasant smile. "On with the rubber."

"The Australian a third time flipped the coin, and, having at last called the toss correctly, the persevering Robson lied in his side to the shady benches."

AN UNOFFICIAL ORDER.

Thomas, tenth Earl of Dundonald, at his death vice admiral in the English navy, tells in his "Autobiography

of a Seaman," of an incident on board the Hind, on which he served as midshipman. The pet of the ship was a parrot, the aversion of the boatswain, whose whistle the bird learned to imitate exactly.

One day a party of ladies paid us a visit aboard. By the usual means of a 'whip' on the yardarm several had been hoisted on deck. The chain had descended for another. Suddenly the fair freight been lifted out of the boat alongside when the parrot, 'Let go!'

"The order was instantly obeyed, and the unfortunate lady, instead of being comfortably seated on deck, was sown in the sea. Luckily for her, the men were on the watch and quickly pulled her out, and, luckily for the parrot, the boatswain was on shore at this unseasonable assumption of the boatswain's functions might have ended tragically for the bird."

A BABY SHOW IN SALT LAKE

Would have many contestants, but it's safe to say that the healthiest baby would win the prize. No baby can be healthy who suffers from worms and most babies do unless they are kept free from them with White's Cream Vermifuge. Acts quickly, yet mildly—is its own purgative. Mothers, don't attempt to raise children without White's Cream Vermifuge. Price, 25 cents. Sold by C. M. I. Drug Dept., 113 and 114 South Main Street.

59c Novelty
Waistings 35c

Novelty striped waistings in a great variety of the new patterns and colorings for Spring and Summer. Values brought to sell at the yard—special Monday..... 35c

25c Scotch
Ginghams 18c

Scotch ginghams in the popular patterns and colorings suitable for dresses, waists and children's wear, 31 inches wide—values regular at 25c—the yard—special Monday..... 18c

Walker's
CORNER 3rd & 5th AVE
Buy cut flowers at Walker's

35c Zephyr
Ginghams 27c

Fine French Zephyr ginghams in fancy plaids and the newest effects in bordered plain color patterns, 31 inches wide—values that are regular at 35c Special Monday..... 27c

30c Reliance
Cloth 20c

Reliance cloth is the new undermost material of a weight between a nainsook and a longcloth—an excellent undermuslin quality and weight—30c values—introductory sale Monday, yard..... 20c

Monday, Prices are Sacrificed for Final and Complete Clearance in Our Great READY-TO-WEAR SALE

Monday offers the greatest bargain opportunities of the sale—stocks have been freshened by grouping into new lots and prices have been sacrificed for a sweeping and complete final clearance. It is the unsurpassed ready-to-wear opportunity of the season—this entire remaining manufacturer's sacrifice stock—bought at 50c on the dollar—closed out at less than the cost of material and making. If you haven't shared in these wonderful values, come Monday morning and save. Note the clearance reductions—be here early, first selections are best selections.

\$25 to \$50 Tailored Suits \$18.95

For a sweeping and final clearance we have grouped our entire remaining assortment of manufacturer's sacrifice suits into one lot and repriced to the limit of clearance reduction—\$25.00 to \$50.00 handsome tailored suits, sale—\$18.95.

The lot offers a selection of the newest models of the season in serges, worsteds and novelty weaves and fabrics—The wanted new shades and mixtures. Designed in the fashionable hipless modes, beautifully tailored and perfect in fit, fabric and finish. The unsurpassed suit sacrifice of the season—\$25.00 to \$50.00 values \$18.95

\$25 to \$35 Silk Dresses \$9.95

Women's elegant messaline, taffeta and foulard silk dresses—repriced for final and complete clearance to the greatest sacrifice reduction of the sale. \$25.00 to \$35.00 silk dresses closed out at less than actual cost of material—\$9.95.

The lot offers the fashionable new high color shades in plain effects and the ultra combinations and novelties. Designed in the hipless one-piece models, trimmed with buttons and pleats or prettily finished with lace sleeves and yoke—stylish, dressy, models for street, afternoon and evening. Sizes complete and choice selection—\$25.00 to \$35.00 dresses—sale \$9.95

Values up to \$22.50 Lingerie Dresses \$8.95

Monday for a sweeping and complete clearance we have grouped our remaining assortment of lingerie dresses worth up to \$22.50 into one lot and repriced them to \$8.95—a sacrifice that offers the greatest bargain opportunity on Dresses of exceptional value.

Beautiful and exquisite creations that are featured in elaborate lace, insertion and embroidery, trimmed styles. All the latest effects for Spring and Summer—made of fine French lawns, soft mulls and batiste and in the delicate colors of pink, cham pagne, light blue and white. For street or dress they are the newest vogue—only an inspection can speak their exceptional value and style. In the lot are models neatly plain and elaborate, all sizes. Values up to \$22.50—sale \$8.95

Monday we inaugurate A Special Lace Curtain Sale

An event that offers the home furnisher wonderful saving opportunities on Spring curtain furnishings. With the advent of Spring house cleaning and the preparations being made to entertain the G. A. R. visitors, this sale is most opportune—the latest effects in Colonial and Novelty curtains reduced for this sale—note the savings—anticipate your Spring and Summer curtain needs—select Monday.

Colonial and Novelty lace curtains in white and Arabian—plain and genteel patterns suitable for any room from the living room to bed room. One entire stock—a delayed shipment—featured in this annual April sale—

\$2.25 Colonial lace curtains.....	\$1.85	\$3.50 Colonial lace curtains.....	\$3.00	\$4.50 Colonial lace curtains.....	\$3.85	\$6.00 Colonial lace curtains.....	\$5.00
\$2.50 Colonial lace curtains.....	\$2.15	\$3.75 Colonial lace curtains.....	\$3.25	\$5.00 Colonial lace curtains.....	\$4.25	\$7.00 Colonial lace curtains.....	\$5.75
\$3.00 Colonial lace curtains.....	\$2.60	\$4.00 Colonial lace curtains.....	\$3.50	\$5.50 Colonial lace curtains.....	\$4.50	\$7.50 Colonial lace curtains.....	\$6.25
\$3.25 Colonial lace curtains.....	\$2.85	\$4.25 Colonial lace curtains.....	\$3.85	\$5.75 Colonial lace curtains.....	\$4.85	\$8.75 Colonial lace curtains.....	\$7.00

Monday begins our Annual Spring Clearance Sale of Rugs

An event that offers the greatest bargains of the year—a sale of great savings for the home furnisher. Monday we sacrifice our entire stock of manufacturer's discontinued patterns at prices below all former records. Wilton, Brussels, Axminster, Tapestry, and rich Smyrna rugs in room size and small hearth and hall patterns—rich colorings and choice selections.

NOTE THE PRICES—SAVE ON THEM MONDAY.

Room size rugs.

\$50.00 Wilton Rugs—size 9 ft by 12 ft—\$32.00	
\$35.00 Body Brussels Rugs—size 9 ft by 12 ft—\$23.00	
\$35.00 Axminster Rugs—size 9 ft by 12 ft—\$24.50	
\$20.00 Seamless Tapestry Rugs—size 9 ft by 12 ft—\$13.50	
\$27.50 Floral Axminster Rugs—size 8 ft 3 in. by 10 ft 6 in.—\$14.75	

Small rugs.

\$4.75 Smyrna Rugs—size 36 in. by 72 in.—\$3.50	
\$4.50 Smyrna Rugs—size 27 in. by 54 in.—\$2.40	
\$2.50 Colonial Wilton Rugs—size 27 in. by 54 in.—\$1.45	
\$3.50 Bagdad Axminster Rugs—size 24 in. by 48 in.—\$2.75	



Rug and Drapery Dept.
Centre aisle Annex—rear

